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AN ADDRESS.

Delivered in Masonic Hall, Paris, March 18th,
A. D. 1839. By Dr. JONATHAN S. MILLET,
of Norway.

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RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER,
WARDENS, AND BRETHREN:

I WOULD not have you ignorant of the deep interest which I feel for the welfare of this institution. I will therefore speak, that my mind may be refreshed, and that the sacred cause in which we profess to be engaged, may be promoted.

Brethren, let us, for a moment, reflect upon the adorable majesty, the astonishing goodness, the loving kindness, the unerring wisdom and justice of that Being who hath created all things, and over which He in mercy, supremely presides.

Such reflections fill our minds with wonder and adoration. But these sublime contemplations strike our thoughts back upon ourselves—our origin, our faculties, and conduct. We were created rational, and intelligent beings: and if rational, and intelligent, then we have both social and moral acts to perform, evils to shun, and good to pursue—temptations to avoid and resist, improvements to make, and laws to obey.

How has it been with us in our past lives? Have we made those improvements, have we resisted those temptations, and acquired those important benefits which have presented themselves before us in life? If we have not, how much of life's narrow span has already run to waste, and how important that our remaining days should be days well spent. The common age allotted to man, is three score years and ten; i. e. 70 years.

Truly, it is like the vapor, that soon vanishes away. And the present life is not only short in duration, but at best, it is attended with imbecility and trouble. Therefore, the shortness of our lives, & the various evils to which they are exposed, render it doubly important that we should be ever watchful and careful to keep the control of our appetites and passions, & as far as our abilities permit, to promote our own happiness, the happiness of mankind, and by habits of virtue to adorn the character given us by our glorious Author. Our appetites and passions must be controlled. It is an old maxim, and a true one, that if reason yields to appetite, that appetite becomes excessive: and if a person indulges his appetite to excess in any thing, he will suffer in health of body, and in peace of mind according to the extent of those excessive indulgences. If then, we are rationally convinced that a parent, a brother, or a friend indulges any appetite or passion to the injury of his health, happiness or usefulness, are we not in duty bound to admonish him? And if he will not amend by our admonitions and entreaties, we are not then guilty; for we have discharged our duty to him. But if we knowingly, encourage the transgressor by our precepts or examples, are we not partakers of his guilt?

Among the various evils to which our natures are exposed, the excessive use of ardent spirit can by no means be considered the least. And I am happy that so great a revolution in public opinion has taken place within a few years, in relation to this baneful practice: far as the excessive use of ardent spirits has been suppressed, just so far the morals of mankind have been improved.

We should endeavour to suppress the practice of intemperance not only by our precepts, but by our examples. Admitting, for instance, that I make but a moderate use of ardent spirit, and if that moderate use cause my brother to use it to excess, ought I not to deny myself for his benefit?

I believe that every rational and candid person, when he unites reason with reflection concerning the disagreeable effects of it, will relinquish the use of it; at least, so far as he seeks the interest of a parent, a brother, or a fellow-being thus situated. Could it be only used as a medicine, it would then answer its original design; and the human family would be free from the various diseases produced by its excessive use. How often do we see families and individuals come to beggary and want, in consequence of the heads of those families indulging in the too frequent and improper use of this poison, this bane to society! And how often do we see health ruined, and sickness seize the mortal frame! How often do we see the moral become immoral, the virtuous become vicious, and sunk beneath the dignity of man! Behold in your neighboring town, a man, an acquaintance, once a friend to himself and to mankind—once beloved, once useful, and a blessing to society. See him doomed to prison for conduct occasioned by the intoxicating cup! There perhaps he mourns the loss of friends, property, character, liberty and happiness—and there in obscurity and wretchedness perhaps he dies! But the evil remains—it has de-

stroyed, and it is yet able to destroy. It is more powerful than nations to contend with; for if you continue to abuse it, it is sure to destroy you. I do not consider ardent spirits necessary for any person while in health; neither do I consider its use necessary to restore health, only when used to extract the medicinal properties of plants, or vegetable productions.

And I am satisfied that I enjoy a greater degree of health now, than I did when in the use of ardent spirits. Ardent spirit contains no nourishment. It is a diffusible stimulant. Therefore, when made use of, in proportion as it exhilarates, so in proportion will the system become depressed, when the stimulating effects of it have subsided.

Brethren, is not this the place where good examples should commence?—What will all our professions avail us, if we do not live up to them? Ah! nothing—nothing that is valuable; but they will serve to increase our guilt, and tell us we are hypocrites.

Brethren, I hold this Institution in the highest estimation: But I am sensible that no institution can flourish, let it be founded on ever so good a basis, unless the constitution and bye-laws of that institution are obeyed. Here, duties are enjoined upon us all. Let me inquire—Have the members observed that upright conduct in life which is due to the fraternity? Again. When a brother has gone astray, has he received that kind admonition which our duty, as Masons, requires us to give? If a brother transgress, let him be admonished. If he refuse to hear an individual, or individuals, let him be called to give an account of his conduct before the Lodge. If he shall give reasonable satisfaction, let him remain with us, and be encouraged to persevere. If he will not repent, let him be excluded. If he repent, and transgress again, and again return to us and repent, let us forgive him, as we are scripturally required, even seventy times seven.

Again. Institutions do not always receive that respect which is due to them. It is a truth that the conduct of members receives more attention than the principles on which their society is based. This is the case with all institutions, but more especially with this of ours. Hence, moral rectitude with us is more essential to our prosperity; and we should make every exertion that is laudable to maintain it. To accomplish a reformation, the first, and most proper step to be taken is, that each brother endeavour to produce a reformation in himself: For as Pope says,

"But where the extremes of vice was ne'er agreed,
Ask where's the worth? At York, 'tis on the Tweed;
In Scotland, at the Orkades, and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where."

No creature owns it in the first degree,
But thinks his neighbor farther gone than he."

But so long as the best of men err, it is reasonable and important that all should strive to amend.

If this Institution be supported, it must be supported by the virtue and integrity of its members. And the principles and requirements of Free Masonry, if conformed to, will make even good men better. As far as they are regarded they are calculated to make men better fathers, better husbands, and better citizens. They are calculated to exalt our natures, to improve our intellectual faculties, and to promote the social and moral joys of life.

Let us arouse from our stupidity, and maintain the honor of that worthy name by which we are called. This is an age of improvement. It is an age then, in which we should be vigilant and active in the support of our cause, which, though greatly persecuted, is no less sacred, no less valuable, no less honorable, no less glorious in the eyes of every worthy brother, who has been brought to the light, and properly instructed.

Brethren, let us arise, and let our light shine; for the Supreme Master of assemblies will not be unmindful to protect us, and give us our reward. But some man may say, how can a light shine to any advantage or profit that is kept in secret? I answer the light of God "shone in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not."—But many have been conducted to that light, to the joy of their hearts, and the salvation of their souls; and so may many a benighted traveller be conducted to this sacred retreat, be brought to the light of the fair temple of virtue, and walk in the path of peace to the end of his journey where his rest will be glorious.

But if there are any who are now members of this sacred Institution, who will not endeavour to maintain the honor which has been conferred on them, but make themselves the willing subjects of vice—if they will continue to degrade themselves, & to bring a reproach upon the fraternity; let us discharge our duty—let us expel them from our fellowship, and say, however cutting it may be

—away from the rights and privileges of this worthy Institution! for we have no fellowship with you, ye stumbling-blocks!

And let me caution you, my brethren, to let no private piques, no trivial circumstances of a private or individual nature prompt you to disturb the peace and harmony of the brotherhood. Let no individual seek to build his own edifice on the destruction of a brother's reputation, as is too frequently the case in almost every other society of man. Whenever we discover such a disposition in a fellow mortal, instead of being influenced by his example, to imitate it, let us pity, and admonish him, and endeavour to shun his vicious example.

But methinks I hear a whisper, saying, I have heard many such precepts, I have received like counsel before: But while they charm the ear, I feel a consciousness that I shall not obey them—I cannot deny myself—the world is vicious and I must measureably conform to it. Give me a little stimuli—it will drown sorrow—dispel gloomy feelings from my mind—cast a mantle of oblivion over the past—drive away dull care—enable me to enjoy the present, and to look forward with brighter expectation to the future.

But I tell you nay: It will drive peace from your bosoms, and prosperity from your habitations. Pale Hygiea will succeed the rose of health, and mourning and contrition, the morning of joy and happiness.

In virtue, there is peace; but in vice, there is sorrow and woe. Therefore my brethren, as you value your present happiness—as you value the happiness of your fellow-beings—as you value sweet consolation on a bed of death, flee from vice, and cleave to virtue. Put your trust in God, and obey his commands. And having faith in God and in his revelation, "add to your faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, Charity."

And may the Great Builder of the skies preside over us in love, and prepare us to inherit a mansion in his spiritual and eternal Temple in the heavens;

"Where love, where boundless friendship rules;
No friends that change, no love that cools."

AMEN.

MISCELLANY.

From the Forget Me Not.
THE GREEN TAPER.

Among the unfortunate families of Spanish Moriscos who were forced to quit Spain, in 1710, there was one very rich farmer, who owned the Casa del Luendo, or the goblin house. As the object of the government was to hurry the Moriscos out of the country without allowing them time to remove their property, many buried their money and jewels, in hopes of returning from Africa at some future period. Muley Hassam, according to our popular tradition, had contrived a vault, under a large zag-zan or close porch of his house. Distrusting his Christian neighbors, he had there accumulated great quantities of gold and pearls, which, on quitting the country, were laid under a spell by another Moriscoe, deeply versed in the secret arts.

The jealousy of the Spaniards, and the severe penalties enacted against such of the exiles as should return, precluded Muley Hassam from all opportunities of recovering his treasure. He died entrusting the secret to an only daughter, who, having grown up at Seville, was perfectly acquainted with the spot under the charm. Fatima married, and was soon left a widow, with a daughter to whom she taught Spanish, hoping to pass her for a native of their country. Urged by the approach of poverty, which sharpened the desire to make use of the secret entrusted to her, Fatima, with her daughter Zuleima, embarked on board a corsair, and were landed secretly in a cove near Huelva. Dressed in the costume of peasantry, and having assumed Christian names, both mother & daughter made their way to Seville on foot, or by occasional conveyance which offered on the road. To avoid suspicion, they gave act that they were returning from the performance of a vow to a celebrated image of the Virgin, near Moguer. I will not tire with details as to the means by which Fatima obtained a place for herself and daughter, in the family then occupying her own paternal house. Fatima's constant endeavours to please her master and mistress, succeeded to the utmost of her wishes; the beauty and innocence of Zuleima, then only fourteen, needed no studied efforts to obtain the affection of the whole family.

When Fatima thought that the time was come, she prepared her daughter for the awful and important task of recovering the treasure of which she had constantly talked of to her since the child could understand her meaning. The winter came on; the family moved to

the first floor as usual, and Fatima asked to be allowed one of the ground floor rooms for herself and Zuleima. About the middle of December, when the periodical rains threatened to make the Guadalequiv overflow its banks, and scarcely a soul stirred out after sun set, Fatima, provided with a rope and basket anxiously waited the hour of midnight to commence her incantation. Her daughter stood trembling by her side, in the porch to which they had groped their way in the dark.—The large bell of the cathedral clock, whose sound you are well aware has a startling effect in the dread silence of the night, tolled the hour, and the melancholy peal and supplication followed for about two minutes. All was now still except the wind and rain—Fatima unlocking with some difficulty the cold hand of the daughter out of hers,—struck a flint and lighted a green taper not more than an inch long, which she carefully sheltered from the wind in a pocket lantern. The light had scarcely glimmered on the ground, when the pavement yawned close by the feet of the two females.—"Now, Zuleima, my child, the only care of my life," said Fatima, "were you strong enough to draw me out of the vault I would not entreat you to hasten down by these small perpendicular steps which you here see. Fear not, my love, there is nothing below but the gold and jewels deposited by my father." "Mother," answered the tremulous girl, "I will not break the promise I have made you, though I feel as though my breath would stop the moment I enter that horrible vault. Dear mother, tie the rope round my waist—my hands want strength—you must support the whole weight of my body, merciful Allah!—my foot slips! Oh! mother leave me not in the dark!"

The vault was not much deeper than the girl's length; and upon her slipping from one of the projecting stones, the clink of coins scattered by her feet, restored the failing courage of her mother. "There, take the basket, child—quick; fill it up with gold—feel for the Jewels—I must not move the lantern. Well done, my love! Another basketful and no more. I would not expose you my only child. Yet the candle is long enough! fear not;—it will burn but 5 minutes—Heavens! the wick begins to float in the melted wax—out, out, Zuleima! the rope, the rope! the steps are on this side!"

A faint groan was heard;—Zuleima had dropped in a swoon over the remaining gold. At this moment all was dark again;—the distracted mother searched for the chasm, but it was closed. She beat the ground with her feet, and her agony became downright madness, on hearing the hollow sound returned from below. She now struck the flints of the pavement till her hands were shapeless with wounds; lying on the ground a short time, and having for a moment recovered the power of conscious suffering, she heard Zuleima repeat the words "Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark." The thick vault through which the words were heard, gave the voice a heart-freezing, thin, distant, yet silvery tone. Fatima lay one instant motionless on the flints; then, raising herself upon her knees, dashed her head with something like supernatural strength against the stones. There she was found lifeless in the morning.

On a certain night in the month of December, the few who, ignorant that the house is haunted, have incautiously been upon the spot at midnight, report that Fatima is seen between two black figures, who, in spite of her violent struggles to avoid the place, where her daughter is buried alive, force her to sit over the vault, with a basket full of gold at her feet. The efforts by which she now and then attempts to stop her ears, are supposed to indicate that, for an hour she is compelled to hear the unfortunate Zuleima crying, "Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark."

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

JEREMIAH PAUL was a short, round personage, with a quick, I had almost said, a spiteful little grey eye—a bald head in front, and a short, stiff cue behind, horizontally and parallel with his Sunday beaver. He was a wonderful man to look at, and his history was no less remarkable than his person. At one period of it, he was the village schoolmaster—a rare pedagogue and a learned being it is said, not only familiar with Dilworth's Spelling-Book, and the Psalter, but also with such difficult mathematical problems as are comprehended in the elementary principles of Pike's Arithmetic. It may be readily supposed that such a ripe and rare scholar would not be suffered to remain long in obscurity. His talents were not of an order to "blush unseen;" and accordingly in his fortieth year, he was honored with the office, and enriched with the emoluments pertaining to no less a dignitary than a justice of the peace.

But we are getting ahead of our story; and with the reader's permission, we will go back a few years, and introduce them to the wife of Master Paul. She, too, was an uncommon character—a great, good-natured, and handsome romp, who used to tend school, on purpose, to use her own phrase, to plague "Master Jerry." And verily she was a plague! She used to bounce in and out, whenever she pleased, she pinched the boys—in the faces of the girls—and finally to such a pitch did her audacity arrive, that she even presumed to lay hands on the nicely powdered cue of the Dominie himself.

Jeremiah was leaning over his desk in a musing attitude, engaged in a profound mathematical calculation respecting the probable tenant of his lordship's pig sty, when this outrage took place. He had already placed the subject in half a dozen different attitudes before his mind's eye, and was just on the point of committing his lucubration to the fragment of a slate, upon which his elbow was resting, when a vigorous jerk at the hairy appendage of his pericranium started him bolt upright, in an instant, and drew from him a cry not unlike that of the very animal which was the subject of his scientific cogitations.

Jeremiah did not swear—he was an exemplary and church-going pedagogue—but his countenance actually blackened with rage and anguish; and as he gazed hurriedly and sternly around him, the ill suppressed laughter of his young disciples added not a little to the former:—"who?—who?—who?—I say!"—He could articulate no more. He was choked with passion.

"That are great ugly girl there, that pinches me so," said a little ragged urchin with a streaked face.

Jeremiah confronted the fair delinquent—but it was plain from his manner that he had much rather have undertaken the correction of his whole school beside, than that the incorrigible offender in question. His interrogating glance was met by a look in which it would have been difficult to say whether good nature or impudence predominated.

"Did you meddle with my cue?" said the Dominie; but his voice trembled; his situation was peculiarly awkward.

"I—I—what do you suppose I want of your cue?" and a queer smile played along her pretty mouth—for a pretty one she had; and what is more, the Dominie thought so.

Jeremiah saw that he was about to lose his authority—he hemmed twice—shook his head at such of his rogues as were laughing immoderately at their master's perplexity—and reached his hand to his ferrule.

"Give me your hand, Miss!" His heart misgave him as he spoke.

The fair white hand was instantly proffered, and as gently too, as that of a modern belle, at a cotillion party. Jeremiah took it—it was a pretty hand—a very pretty hand—and then her face—there was something in its expression which seldom failed to disarm the pedagogue's anger. He looked first at her hand—then at her face, so expressive of roguish confidence; and then at his ferrule—a rude heavy instrument of torture, altogether unfit to hold companionship with the soft fair hand thus held in durance before him.

Never in all the annals of birchen authority, had Jeremiah Paul experienced such perplexity. He lifted his right hand two or three several times; and as often withdrew it.

"You will not strike me?" said the girl.

There was an artless confidence in these words, and in the tone in which they were uttered, which went to the very heart of the pedagogue. Like Mark Anthony before the beautiful Cleopatra or the fierce leader of the Volsci before his own Virginia—the Dominie relented. "If I pardon you for this offence, will you conduct yourself more prudently in future?"

"I hope I shall," said the hopeful young lady, and the master evinced his affectionate solicitude for the welfare of his pupil by pressing the hand he had imprisoned; and its fair owner expressed her gratitude for such condescension by returning the pressure.

They were married just six months afterwards. So much for lenity in school discipline.

PUZZLING.—We have been often amused with the whimsical superscriptions of letters that occasionally find their way from our national bags into the public papers, but none has come under our observation so enigmatical as that upon a letter shown us the other day at our Post Office. It was literally this: "To a widow woman that keeps a Tavern in the State of Ohio. To any Post Master in the State of Ohio, please forward this letter as fast as possible." What will be the fate of the despatch thus labelled, Ohio Post Masters alone can determine.—[Buffalo Journal.]

POLITICAL.

From the Portland Advertiser.
No. 3.

In my last I was examining the report made in Convention by Mr. White's Committee, a majority of which were Jacksonians. I resume the subject.

This committee reported the facts relating to the case of Bennett, (Republican) and Small, (Jacksonian.) It appeared from the facts brought forward at that time that Small was able to make out a better *prima facie* case than Bennett. Therefore Small was admitted to a seat in the House without a dissenting voice. The subsequent investigation of this case induced the committee on contested elections to report in favor of Bennett. If a mature examination of facts could induce the Committee on contested elections to make such a report, what would the leaders of the Jackson party have probably done in Convention if the power had been in their hands? Would they have been so submissive to justice and so regardless of party? Would they have excluded one of their own men and have admitted an opponent, when the very fate of their party might hang upon his vote? It is not my intention to solve such queries. I only ask those who clamor so loudly about injustice to remember this generous sacrifice of party predilection to principle. I only ask them to state this solitary fact when they protrude the name of Roberts before the world in all the pompousness of party grief. I point out the case as a triumphant vindication of the majority from the assertions of those partisans, who are ever ready to reiterate only one side of the question. The third case reported was that of Albert Smith who had forgotten to bring his credentials. Not a word was heard from the majority in favor of excluding Mr. Smith till he could produce his credentials. If Jacksonism then had been the disease which the majority wished to "purge" here would have been a noble opportunity to have administered the medicine. If Jacksonism rendered a Representative so obnoxious as to deprive him of his seat, here corruption enough might have been found to sanction the severest application. Yet we find Mr. Smith even without his credentials occupying a prominent place in the House, calling the members to order, offering motions, and making speeches though he had no right to open his mouth till he could produce evidence that he was entitled to a seat. For such forbearance then, is not the majority to be honored? Does such submission indicate a disposition to overbear, and to purge the House?

The fourth case was that of Simeon Fowler, jr. the objection to whom was a simple one enough, viz. that the junior was not appended to his name, in all the certificates of membership, which were handed in from the class that he represented. Mr. Fowler was not a Jacksonian. This was his sin, and from that sin resulted the Jackson opposition, which attempted to disfranchise the district he represented. Not a soul claimed a right to represent the district from which Mr. Fowler came. Not the breath of opposition was heard till he arrived in Portland. The selectmen decided he was elected and transmitted to him the proper certificates. No doubt existed that the votes thrown for Simeon Fowler, jr. were for one and the same person. However, if possible, Fowler was to be thrust out of the House because he was not a Jacksonian; and for this purpose the whole Jackson phalanx moved in a solid column. Who were the purgites here? Let the yeas and nays answer.

I should not now trouble you with remarks upon Fowler's case did I not, occasionally see it introduced as a topic wherewith to criminate the majority. It may be necessary then to state, that the junior is no part of a man's name, but a mere appendage which custom has introduced in order to distinguish the younger from the elder. Precedent however, in the session of 1827, had settled the very topic in dispute, for during that session it was decided that the credentials of David Springer, jr. returned from Sullivan District, were legal and entitled him to a seat, though only 28 votes were thrown for David Springer, jr. 20 more being for David Springer, and 30 for other candidates. Since that quarrel, the Jackson committee in the Senate have admitted in their Senatorial Report, that votes thrown with the junior and without the junior, are intended for the same person who when no reasonable doubt exists to the contrary (see Usher's case) The people never intended that clerical errors should deprive a member of his seat. The broad principles of *Republicanism* overlap such petty barriers. It is not worth while, however, to enter minutely into an investigation of this case, since not a Jackson man now pretends to say he was not entitled to his seat. It was their only wish to drive him from the House in its organization, for it was well understood that Mr. Goodenow, and not Mr. Ruggles, would receive his vote for Speaker. It will be here recollected that the committee on contested elections reported in favor of Mr. Fowler whose seat was contested in Convention, and that this report was accepted by an UNANIMOUS VOTE not ONE of the Jacksonians having hardihood enough to oppose such plain principles as were laid down. The inference from such facts is—that the opposition to Mr. Fowler in the commencement of the session arose from party excitement, and though it might be worth while to contest his election for party effect when the character of the House was doubtful, yet it was not worth while to oppose him when his admission or rejection would not change the political character of the Legislature. The People, however, do not relish the expense which arises from such party brawls.—They know that if Mr. Fowler had a right to his seat at the last of the session he had from the first—and that consequently the opposition to him arose from no good intentions. They also know upon whose head the blame falls.

Let it be remembered that Wednesday, and Thursday, and a part of Friday had now been spent in long and useless debates upon the report of the chairman's (Mr. White's) Committee. The Report was not in unison with the feelings of the Jackson party, though it was made by their own brethren, and by men selected in the Jackson caucus. The organization of the house had thus been protracted two days and a half at an expense to the State. Public sentiment was set at defiance; and the elevation of Mr. Ruggles was the only aim of the Jackson corps.

On Friday toward noon, the votes for Speaker were thrown. The whole number being 145, 73 were necessary for a choice, which number and no more, was given to Mr. Goodenow, the Speaker. Seventy-one were thrown for Mr. Ruggles; and one scattering vote was given in for Mr. Clark, by Mr. Goodenow, the Speaker. The consequence was, that Mr. Ruggles voted for HIMSELF, which is certainly a novel practice, and one, which has generally excited much ridicule and censure in this country. The good taste of northern society will not endure a system of self-electioneering. And he who throws off even the veil of modesty, and trumpets his own good deeds is often scoffed at and derided.—What shall we say then of him, who even votes for himself, who goes to the ballot box, and in defiance of public opinion, strives for his own election?—What shall we say of him, who with the most perfect indifference, and coolness, in a legislative assembly, throws a vote to place himself in the Speaker's chair? who thus decides that he is the first man among one hundred and forty-five; stands highest in his own estimation; and is consequently the most entitled to their suffrages? If one should laugh at such an assumption of importance, the peculiarity of the case will justify him. It certainly establishes a new era in the legislative history of Maine.

On Saturday and Monday succeeding, nothing of importance was done, the House being laid upon its oars on account of the non-organization of the Senate. On Tuesday Mr. Boutelle offered an order which led to a long debate. I shall, however, defer my remarks upon the Senate to another number, in which I will go back and state the propositions that were offered, and by what party.—The people can then decide correctly upon whose shoulders rest the efforts for the disorganization of the government, the overthrow of law and legislation, and the entire prostration of the whole State to the feet of the *monster party*.
JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1830.

To the Editors of the Portland Advertiser:—The budget is opened; Mr. Holmes has brought out by his motion the whole number of removals; and a truly formidable list it is too. FOUR HUNDRED & NINETY-ONE removals have been made in the Post Office Department within 1 year. This is reform with a vengeance.—"The task which" says the Inaugural address, "the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of Executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked." The Jacksonians here are astounded by the number. No one had an idea that so many had been made in the Post Office alone.—Even this list does not include the clerks and other attendants on the Post Office, who have been punished for thinking Andrew Jackson not to be the greatest of men. It is to be lamented that the Senate could not hear from the Postmaster General the causes of such a general sweep in his Department. He would have been puzzled to frame excuses.

We are somewhat anxious to learn what you Yankees will say about the location of these removals. They bear down hard upon the Northerners; but no matter for that, we are told you are patient and will bear scourging with more calmness than the "generous south." Indeed the whip has only been snapped in the Southern States, while the Yankees have been belabored like so many galley slaves. You will see that fifty Postmasters have been removed in New-Hampshire alone, which state has only six Representatives in Congress, while in South Carolina with nine Representatives not a single Postmaster has been removed. In Maine with only seven Representatives, fifteen Postmasters have been removed; in North Carolina with thirteen Representatives, only four have been removed. In Ver-

mont with five Representatives twenty-two have been removed; in Virginia twenty-two Representatives there have been only eight removals. In Connecticut with six Representatives there have been twenty removals. In Georgia with seven Representatives, there have been only two removals. In New-York whose population is made up of North-erners, one hundred and thirty-one Postmasters have been removed. You will remember that these removals have all taken place in the Postoffice Department; and that the formidable list of Collectors, Inspectors, &c. is yet to be brought out, you may expect to find the North suffering as severely under the scourge of proscription.

Will New-England submit, is the question every where heard? Submit she must for the present, but will she assist in the elevation of these men who are determined thus to tyrannize over her and to punish and proscribe all who do not fall down in adoration of Southern men. Your 'white slaves' will undoubtedly crouch under the blow and bend the knee in devotion; but will the Yeomanry of New-England, the descendants of the Puritan fathers who fled proscription in Europe, support a Government founded and sustained by proscription? If so, then the mantle of your fathers has fallen from you, and you are not what you were in days gone by.

The Senate have rejected the nomination of Decatur as Collector of Portsmouth, and of Cushman as District Attorney of N. Hampshire. Albert Smith is nominated as Marshal of Maine; and Leonard Jarvis as Collector of Passamaquoddy. Thus things go on. The two last named you well know. Their creed is Jacksonism. Messrs. Green and Thatcher not belonging to the true church are punished for their heresies.

Navy Department, March 29th. 1830.

SIR—It has been proved to my satisfaction, that Lieuts. EDMUND BYRNE & HAMPTON WESTCOTT, passed Midshipman CHARLES H. DURYEE, and Midshipman CHARLES D. HUNTER of the Navy of the United States, were recently concerned in a DUEL, which took place between the last named officer and WILLIAM MILLER, Jr. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter.—I respectfully recommend to you, that the names of the said Officers, Edmund Byrne, Hampton Westcott, Charles H. Duryee, and Charles G. Hunter, be erased from the list of officers of the Navy of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the United States. Let the abovenamed officers of the Navy be stricken from the Roll.

ANDREW JACKSON.

March 31st, 1830.

[We infer from this that the President does not intend to fight any more duels himself, nor to kill another man in a quarrel about a horse-race, nor to set on two boys of nineteen to fight a duel, as he did after the frosts of age had whitened his head.—*Ken. Journal.*]

It seems that the opposition editors not content with the offices airily within the reach of their friend Hunton, are obtruding their advice upon Judge Smith. This we apprehend, is labor lost, as Judge S. will neither resign his office, or continue to hold it at their bidding; but will be governed entirely by the advice of his friends.—*Maine Inq.*

The deuce he will! "Governed by his friends!" Let us chalk that down, and remember where it came from.—*Kennebec Journal.*

From the Eastport Sentinel of March 31st.

TRULY MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Sunday last, at about 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Robert Stover, aged 23; Wm. Stover, aged 19, and James, their brother, aged 17 years, whilst beating up the river in a sail boat, unfortunately run too near the "whirlpools" at Deer-Island (New Brunswick) point and were upset and all three drowned. The boat was seen when she upset, by Capt. Calder, from the brig Indian Chief, lying near Todd's head, who instantly despatched a boat to their assistance, but arrived too late to save them. It is supposed the boat had considerable ballast which caused her to go down almost instantaneously; she came up again, however, in a few minutes with the loss of most of her gear, and was towed ashore by Capt. C's men. The young men belonged to Deer-Island and were remarkable for their sobriety and industry, and were the principal support and comfort of a widowed mother.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at Gorham, have been in operation two years, the present month. During which time, they have insured on dwelling houses, &c. to the amount of \$600,000. Number of policies issued 653. In premium or deposit notes \$27,500. Losses by fire, sustained by the Company, \$3,650.—*Argus.*

The Bunker Hill Association of Ladies acknowledge, with great pleasure, the receipt of one hundred dollars sent to them anonymously in aid of their undertaking.—*Daily Advertiser.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

TO OUR PATRONS.

With this number of the OBSERVER, we commence the publication of the second volume of it since it became the property of its present proprietors, and on taking a retrospective view of the past year, we are constrained to acknowledge our obligations to many of our patrons, for the kind assistance and encouragement we have received at their hands. To all such we tender our most sincere thanks, and in the mean time renew our promise to continue to perform our duties in a manner, which, according to the dictates of our judgment, shall most subserve to the best interests of the community.—It is our intention hereafter, besides giving the latest intelligence, to furnish our readers with a greater variety of rational amusement than we have done for the year past, and such as cannot fail to be interesting to all classes of readers. And with these objects in view we shall hope to receive such a share of the public patronage, as we may merit by our endeavours to make our paper useful. Whatever tends to promote the happiness and welfare of mankind—to suppress vice, and to expose the health-destroying and soul-killing practice of the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, shall receive our constant support.—In our political course we shall follow a decided and straight-forward course, and shall not be influenced by any man or party of men, but shall act independently, believing that there is nothing like liberty in a free country, like the one in which we now live. Jackson presses and Jackson men may call us Federalists and give us whatever other appellation they may think proper, all we ask of them is, to point out wherein we have been guilty of Federalism—can it be because we think and act as republican freemen, who choose to think and act for themselves, without first consulting the will and pleasure of an overbearing aristocracy who attempt to dictate to the freemen of these United States what course they shall pursue? or is because we are opposed to the proscription measures of Andrew Jackson, and his political advisers, who are as regardless of the interests of the nation as they are of the condition of the meanest reptile that creeps the earth? If this is what is meant by the term FEDERAL, we delight to be called by such a name, we glory in it. But if we are guilty of any other error (if it can be called an error) we should be happy in having it pointed out to us that we may reform. We shall advocate the principles of the present administration of our State government, so far as they are consistent with the interests of the State and nation. We shall support Gov. HUNTON as a candidate for our next Governor, because we believe him to be well qualified to fill that responsible station, as he has thus far discharged his duty faithfully, with honor to his constituents and credit to himself. We do believe that the libellous stories put in circulation by his enemies during the last electioneering campaign to be palpable falsehoods and without the least credit, as the votes in his own town fully testified. Gov. Hunton is a Republican of the old school.

Those of our subscribers who have not paid any thing for their papers for the past year are reminded that we are in want of money to pay for our paper, ink, &c. We hope that all such will make immediate payment. Those indebted to us for advertising and job printing are respectfully requested to call and settle their bills.

From what returns we have seen from Massachusetts, of the votes thrown for Governor, Gov. Lincoln will receive an overwhelming majority. There appears to be a decrease in the Jackson ranks which plainly shows that the people are beginning to open their eyes, and will soon awake from the lethargy into which they have been plunged for a long time.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the packet ship Boston, Mackay, April 2, we have London files to Feb. 22, and Liverpool to Feb. 23, both inclusive.—*Boston Patriot.*

The King of England's health, 22d ult. was stated to be excellent.

The Duke of Wellington had commenced his promised retrenchments.—They had produced of course much excitement among the placemen and pensioners. No reduction is to be made in the military or naval establishment, but a stricter system of economy is to be introduced in their management. The saving in the army will amount to £453,146—in the ordnance £29,000—navy £273,000—miscellaneous estimates £276,000—interest of Exchequer bills £180,000.

The arrangements for the proposed expedition against Algiers, were proceeding with great spirit in France.—Who was to command it, was not settled. It was not believed by those well informed of the defences of Algiers that it would not succeed.

Gen. Lavalette died at Paris, Feb. 15. Much alarm had been excited in Edinburgh by the sudden illness of Sir Walter Scott. We have the gratification to learn that his physicians are sanguine of his recovery.

A meeting of the manufacturers and other persons interested in the stuff trade was held at Leeds, Feb. 15, at which a petition to Parliament was agreed to, praying for the imposition of a tax upon power-looms.

We learn from a Paris correspondent, upon whose statement we can place reliance, that it is intended by the Liberal party of the Chamber of Deputies to

demand from the Government four guarantees for the integrity of their intentions, for which purpose four petitions to the Chamber of Deputies are getting up at Lyons and other large cities. The first of these petitions prays the Chamber to refuse to grant any subsidy to the government until a complete reform shall have been effected in the municipal administrations. The second prays for a law to juries to decide upon the character and extent of imputed libels. The third prays for the abolition of the double vote on elections, and for perfect equality among the electors who are entitled by the Charter to vote; and the fourth prays for the re-establishment of the National Guard on the basis of the law of 1791. It is not yet known who will take the lead in presenting these important petitions, which all the Liberals have pledged themselves to support; but it is understood that the venerable and patriotic Lafayette will take a prominent part in the struggle.—*Globe.*

Intelligence has been received by government, of new preparations in Spain for an invasion of Mexico; and we understand that our ambassador at Madrid has received instructions to protest against such a step. The Spanish government at present deny that they have any such object in view, and that they are merely sending troops to the Havana to protect Cuba against any attempt of the Mexicans, or a revolt of the colonists. Vessels have been engaged already to take out 3000 troops to the Havana, and 2000 to Manila.

Court Journal.

We have received Singapore papers to the 27th August. The capture of 39 chiefs of the insurgents by the Dutch troops is confirmed: the chief rebel, Dipo Negoro, escaped. He was closely pursued, and threw himself from his horse into the brushwood, otherwise his capture was certain.

The destruction in China by high tides is extensive; at the latest dates the streets of Canton were navigated by large boats.

From foreign papers received at New York.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains a letter, dated Frontiers of Prussia, January 23d, in which it is stated that the interchange of couriers between Paris and St. Petersburg daily becomes more frequent. From this circumstance the writer concludes that the alliance between the two Cabinets is gaining strength, while, on the contrary, a degree of coldness subsists between the Court of Saint Petersburg and that of St. James.

A private letter of the 30th of January from St. Petersburg, represents the political horizon there as lowering, and mentions the prospect of a renewal of the war with Turkey. It is apprehended that the Treaty of Adrianople, or at least the financial part of it, will not be executed. The pretence alleged is the exhausted state of the Sultan's resources, and the secret fermentation existing in many of the provinces. "The Emperor," adds the letter, "will therefore in all probability, be compelled to draw his sword, and not sheathe it again till he has completely purged Europe from the Asiatic barbarians that have so long overrun its finest provinces. The Necker Gazette of the 10th of February contains a letter of the 13th of January from Bucharest, which is stated to confirm these apprehensions. It states that orders have been received from St. Petersburg to put every fortress on the Banks of the Danube into the most complete state of defence, and to prepare the Russian army for a second campaign.

TREMENDOUS STORM.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last says: "The last Western Mail brought the following paragraph, giving a rumor of an awful visitation to a part of the State of Ohio, of which the next mail will probably bring us confirmation or refutation."

"A note made upon the way-bill, brought here yesterday by the Western Stage, gives the account of a terrible storm at Urbana, on Monday afternoon, which destroyed several lives, and much property. Six or seven houses, and two churches, were blown to pieces. We have heard no particulars as to the persons killed, nor the extent of the injury done. Several individuals are also said to be badly wounded."

Three or four children were crushed to death by the falling ruins. Two of the little victims are stated to have belonged to the family of Mr. Bell, formerly of Cincinnati. One of the houses destroyed was a two-story brick building, erected last season, and belonging to the editor of the Urbana Courant.

The Washington (Penn.) Examiner of March 27th, says:

On Monday evening, 22d of March, near Sunday, a most awful hurricane passed over part of this county, which in its consequence was more disastrous and melancholy than any with which we have been visited in the recollection of the eldest inhabitants. In its course it appears, so far as we have heard, to have been confined altogether to a narrow strip of country not more than half a mile in diameter, in Peters township.—The course of the tornado was from north-west to south-east, and among

of a less destructive and afflicting character, we have gathered the following:

The house in which James Armstrong resided was blown down upon the family, and killed Mr. A. and his son, a lad of what age we have not heard, and wounded every other member of the family, one or two of them dangerously. Many other houses and barns were blown down.

MEADSVILLE, Halifax Co. Va. March 15.

Mr. Editor—A narrow section of our country, about a quarter of a mile in width, and 15 or 20 miles in length, was visited on the evening of the 7th inst. by a most alarming & destructive hurricane. It was accompanied with an unusual degree of thunder and lightning for the season, and commenced its ravages some four or five miles south of this place, driving with incredible fury from S. W. to N. E. raising from their foundations, almost indiscriminately, every negro cabin, tobacco barn, stable, or other low-bodied house, and depriving the more firmly constructed farm houses of their porches, roofs, or chimneys; and in some few instances, upsetting them, or moving them from their original positions. We have heard as yet of but three deaths, which occurred among the negroes at Mr. Bruce's by the fall of a chimney, after the house had blown over them, without doing any injury. There were in other places many hair breadth escapes, for it frequently happened that houses were blown over six or eight negroes, without any other suffering than some slight bruises.

TREMEMENDOUS HURRICANE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg Gazette of 26th ult. contains a letter from a gentleman in Elizabethtown, (Penn.) which furnishes the following description of a tremendous hurricane with which that town has been visited. The editor thinks that from the course it pursued, it would pass over highly improved parts of Washington, Westmoreland, and Alleghany counties.

At 7 o'clock on the 22d inst. our village was visited with a Tornado Hurricane, more alarming than any thing of the kind ever witnessed by our oldest inhabitants. About ten minutes before the hardest blow was felt, it was heard like distant thunder; and the nearer it approached the heavier became the general crash. Major Walker, one of our oldest settlers, who had experienced a similar storm some forty years since in this country, gave the alarm to his family and neighbors, advising them to betake themselves to their cellars or strong holds, as a hurricane was certainly approaching. By this time the air was literally filled with the hurrying fragments, such as roofs of houses, rafters, boards, rails, shingles, &c. &c. Not a house, tree, fence, or scarcely any thing, is left standing within the space it appeared to occupy, which, we think, is about one fourth of a mile wide, and in a vein from West to East.

Our village presents to the beholder a shocking spectacle. Fourteen houses are blown down and unroofed; five barns and stables, one boat house, one mill and wool carding establishment, crushed with many other houses much damaged. Many families are turned out without a roof to shelter them from the pitiless storm. Beds, bedding, and other household furniture, are to be seen hanging amongst the broken timber, and strewn along the road. Among the principal sufferers in this place, are J. Craighead, Esq. F. C. Flannegan, John Wilson, Esq. and John and Samuel Walker.

The boats along shore were lifted, and thrown on the beach and broken; and what is very remarkable, two flat boats were lifted from their mooring, and carried some distance, and torn to pieces, large parts of which have not yet been found. Much damage is also done in the vicinity. Captain Thomas Robertson's brick house, kitchen and ferry house, are all blown down. Hugh M. Wilson, who resides one mile east of this place had his grist and saw mill, house and barn, carried away to the ground. We have not heard from farther than about three miles each way, but as far as heard from, the destruction appears general.

Thanks to that Providence who watches over and protects us amid calamitous visitations, no human lives are lost, though many have received slight wounds. We fear to hear from a distance, as the consequences must be disastrous.

THE CENSUS, OF 1830.—The enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, under the law passed at the present session of Congress, is to commence on the first day of June, and to be completed in six months at farthest, counting from that date. It is provided by this law, that the number of white males under five years shall be specified; of white males and females (distinguishing the sex) between five and ten years, ten and twenty, twenty and thirty, and so on up to a hundred. Also the number above the age of 100. Slaves and free colored persons are to be enumerated in a similar manner—the two classes being kept distinct, and the gradations in age as follows: Under 10; 10 to 24; 24 to

35; 35 to 55; 55 to 100; 100 and upwards. Among the whites, the number of aliens is to be specified, and among the whites and blacks, (distinguishing the color) the number who are blind, and the number of deaf and dumb, above the age of 25, between 14 and 25, and under 25 respectively.

No other information is to be collected. An unsuccessful attempt was made to provide in the bill, for an enumeration of factories and distilleries, and for obtaining other interesting statistical information. For ten years to come we can, therefore, have no accurate information as to the number of factories and the quantity of cotton and wollen fabrics made, nor of the number of distilleries and the quantity of spirits annually distilled. What particular motive determined Congress to withhold from the people this information, we cannot distinctly see.—N. E. Palladium.

PARRICIDE.—The North Carolina Spectator contains the following particulars of a most horrid act of parricide which was perpetrated in Union District, S. C. on the 11th ult.

Mr. David Symmes, who has for a long time kept the bridge across the Tigger, in Union, had some altercation with his son, David Symmes, Jr. on Christmas day,—who collared and threw him down and stamped upon the breast of the old gentleman in a most brutal manner. Upon his recovery he declared that from the unkind abuse he had received he was determined to destroy a will which he had made, and by which he had bequeathed a principal part of his property to his son. The son on learning that a lawyer had been sent for to execute a new will, took measures to frustrate the design of his father, by bribing some of the negroes, the property of his father and himself—to murder him before he could have time to alter his will! Accordingly two or three of the negroes repaired to the room where the old man slept, and with their axes struck him in the face, just below his eyes, and at the same blow cut off his fingers which he had raised to protect his head—they struck several blows by which they cut off his arm, and then left their victim, as they thought, dead; he however survived several days. The perpetrators of this atrocious act were immediately sought out; suspicion fell on young Symmes and the slaves of the family; the negroes confessed their guilt, and said that their young master had promised to those that struck the blows \$100 a piece, and to those who stood guard a proportionate sum for the services they might render in the perpetration of this unholy deed. A jury of inquest held on the body gave a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the wounds received from the negroes and the bruises which had been previously inflicted by his son. Three of the negroes were hung on the 4th inst. and the inhuman child committed to prison to await his trial.

The Oracle of Jacksonism in this town, takes it in high dudgeon, and calls it "a contemptible and cowardly prostitution of the name republican" because the Boston Patriot, a truly republican paper, says "the Republican members of the Legislature have nominated Hon. Jonathan G. Hunton as a candidate for Governor." Now, for the information of all, we state that JONATHAN G. HUNTON is the only true Republican in nomination, the Oracle of Jacksonism, the impudent assumer of titles that does not belong to it, to the contrary notwithstanding. Judge Smith is nominated by the Jackson party, and a more aristocratic party never was known, and it is no more entitled to the name Republican than is the king of England. The Argus a republican paper! nonsense. The People know better.—Portland Adv.

A BUCK HUNT.—There was a sporting hunt at Killulla County, last Tuesday; but the most extraordinary feature in the day's amusement was towards the wind up, when the buck, hard pressed by the hounds and horses, made right for Mogul-lane house, the residence of the late Bishop O'Shaughnessy, where a sumptuous repast was laid out for the members of the hunt by the present hospitable occupier, Mr. Healy. The noble animal dashed head foremost into the very room, carrying on his wide spreading antlers the double window frame, all the panes being shattered to pieces by the leap. Tables, dishes, glasses and decanters were upset in glorious disorder, and in an instant all became a total wreck. The author of this unexpected calamity was taken in a corner of the parlor, crouching before his enemies, and looking with surprise at the destruction he had effected. London paper.

ANOTHER FACTORY BURNT.—We learn from the Poultney, Vt. Spectator, that the Woollen Manufactory, in West Poultney, belonging to the Messrs. Stanleys, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday week, about day break. The flames had gained such force, before they were discovered, that no exertion could check them. The loss we understand, is about \$4000.

AERIAL BARRIER.—The extreme rarity of the air on high mountains must, of course, affect animals. A person breathing on the summit of Mont Blanc, although expanded his chest as much as usual, takes in at each inspiration only half as much air as he does below, exhibiting a contrast to a man in the diving-bell, who, at thirty-five feet under water, is breathing air of double density; at sixty-eight feet, of triple, and so on. It is known that travellers, and even their practised guides, often fall down suddenly, as if struck by lightning, when approaching lofty summits, on account chiefly of the thinness of the air which they are breathing, and some minutes elapse before they recover. It appears from all this, that although our atmosphere be fifty miles high, it is so thin beyond three and a half miles that mountain ridges of greater elevation are nearly as effectual barriers between nations of men, as are islands or rocky ridges in the sea, between the finny tribes inhabiting the opposite coasts.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The Emperor is styled the sacred son of heaven, sole ruler of the earth, the great father of his people. Offerings are made to his image and to his throne; his person is adored; his people prostrate themselves in his presence; the noblemen of his court, when addressed by him, and receiving his orders, must bend the knee; every thing around him participates in the idolatry which is lavished on his person. His numerous concubines, and the eunuchs to whose charge they are committed, not unfrequently reign in his name. When this demi-god goes abroad, all the Chinese take care to shut themselves up in their houses. Whoever is found in his way is exposed to instant death, unless he turns his back, or lies flat with his face on the ground. All the shops by which the emperor is to pass must be shut, and this prince never goes out without being preceded by two thousand lictors, carrying chains, axes, and various other instruments characteristic of eastern despotism.—Malte-Brun.

FIRE AT BRAINERD [Cherokee Nation.] We have just been informed, says the Cherokee Phoenix of March 17th, that a destructive fire happened on last Friday night, to the missionary station at Brainerd. The dwelling house, the two school houses, and the kitchen, we understand are reduced to ashes. The original cost of these buildings was probably not less than \$4000. Our informant did not learn whether any other building was burnt, or how much property was saved. This unfortunate circumstance must, at least for a while, put a stop to that flourishing school. The children have already dispersed.

LIBEL SUIT.—We learn from the N. H. Statesman, that the action, Timothy Upham vs. Hill & Barton, proprietors of the N. H. Patriot, was in order for trial last week at Exeter. The Plaintiff was prepared for trial, but the defendants asked for a continuance, and it was granted, so that the case stands over to October Term.—Patriot.

DIED, In Bethel, Feb. 25, Mr. John Walker, aged 66, in full assurance, and triumph in faith; who left seven children to mourn the loss of a tender parent, but trust their loss to be his immortal gain.—Cox.

PROBATE NOTICE. OXFORD.....SS. A SPECIAL Court of Probate will be holden at the Probate Office, in Paris, on Monday the nineteenth day of April current, at ten o'clock A. M. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. April 12, 1830.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary, on the 18th of February 1829, left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting, since that date, will be paid by me. JONATHAN HALL. 3 42 Norway, April 10. 1830.

ALL persons without distinction who are indebted to the subscriber, on the late firm of GLAZIER & Co. either by note or account, are respectfully requested that an immediate payment is most earnestly solicited, if they would save the expense of an attorney's fee. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway Village, April 7. 3 42

N. B. In consequence of making new arrangements in business, the present Stock of English and Fancy Goods, will be sold for much less than cost, until the first day of May next.

COOKERY WARE. H. WHITMAN. AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH. PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. April 6.

STATE OF MAINE. TREASURY OFFICE, PORTLAND, March 30, 1830. WHEREAS, by an Act, entitled "An Act respecting the collection of Taxes on unimproved land not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation," passed the 29th day of January 1829, it is made the duty of the Treasurer of the State, that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be lawfully assessed on any township or other tract of unimproved land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith advertise the same three weeks successively in the public newspaper of the Printer to the State, for the time being, and in one of the newspapers printed in the County where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper printed in the next adjoining County, if such newspaper there be, therein notifying all persons interested in such lands, that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be paid into the Treasury of this State, in six months, then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasury to the Sheriff of the County where such land lies, requiring him to collect all such taxes as may then remain due. Therefore in compliance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I hereby give notice to the proprietors and all persons interested in the townships and other places hereinafter designated, that unless the taxes assessed on them respectively are paid into this Treasury in six months, they will be liable to the penalties and costs of collecting as aforesaid. ELIAS THOMAS, Treasurer. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Bradley and Eastman's grant,	\$6.10
Plantation No. 5, 2d Range,	8.05
Township D, to Gardiner,	5.86
Township E, to J. Cummings,	5.90
Plantation No. 1, letter A,	7.50
Plantation No. 2, letter A,	8.15
Plantation No. 2, 1st Range,	6.30
do do 3, 1st do	8.40
do do 4, 3d do	6.00
do do 5, 3d do	6.59
do do 2, 3d do	6.00
Plantation do 4, 4th do	6.60
do do 2, 2d do	6.60
do do 2, 2d do	8.75
do do 3, 3d do	6.00
do letter C, adjoining B,	7.35
do letter B,	7.35
do No. 5, 4th Range,	6.65
do No. 7,	6.30
Andover surplus, west,	3.15
Andover surplus, north,	3.43

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, April 1, 1830. Asa Barton, 8; Sally W. Crockett, Nathan Foster, Asa Holt, Oxford Observer, Archelus Woodman, Clarissa B. Carlton, Walter B. Drew, Elijah Hall, Asa Noyes, Betsey Parsons, For WM. REED, P. M. By Increase Robinson, A. P. M.

NEW & VALUABLE BOOKS. THE subscriber has just received from Messrs. Cary & Lea of Philadelphia, the following new and valuable Books, which he is authorized to sell on good terms, viz.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, by Sir Walter Scott. This is a very valuable work. Dewees' PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, a work which has been long called for by the profession. Dewees' MIDWIFERY, 3d edition. Dewees on the DISEASES OF FEMALES, 2d edition. Dewees on the DISEASES OF CHILDREN, 3d edition. TALES of a GRANDFATHER, by the author of Waverley, 3d series. Chapman's THE-RAPEUTICS and MATERIA MEDICA. Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish, by Cooper. Hutin's MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. Horner's PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. Nicholson's OPERATIVE MECHANIC and PRACTICAL MECHANISM, with one hundred plates. Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, a very popular work.—Bichat's GENERAL ANATOMY and PATHOLOGY. AINOT'S ELEMENTS of PHYSICS on Natural Philosophy, General and Medical. LA FAYETTE'S Travels in America, by Levasseur. A selection of one hundred Perrin's Fables with a Key &c. COOPER'S Surgery with Tyrell's notes. CAZENAVE and SCHEDEL on the Diseases of the Skin. Complete Millwright, a valuable work by Evans. American Quarterly Review for March, a very popular periodical work. Grove's Greek and English Lexicon. Broussai's Physiology, new edition. Bell on the Nerves, new edition. Coster's operations. Ellis's Medical Formaly. Gibson's Surgery, new edition. Johnson on the Liver. Wistar's Anatomy. Fordyce on Fever.—Bell's Surgery. Medical Dictionary.—Maternal Physician. Buchan's Domestic Medicine. Burns's Midwifery.—Butterworth's Concordance. Pronouncing Bibles. Thatcher's Medical Biography.

Any work not on hand will be procured at short notice. ASA BARTON, AGENT. Norway Village, March 29. 3 40

LOOKING GLASSES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town. Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book. Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern. Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

WILLIAM GAINES, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he will commence the TAILORING BUSINESS in Norway Village, on the 15th instant, where, by assiduity and style, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction. All work entrusted to his care is warranted to fit the customer, workmanship inferior to none in Maine, punctually delivered at the time specified, and prices of work unusually low.

N. B. He has made arrangements to receive the latest and most approved Fashions from New York and Boston, every six months.

Particular attention will be paid to Cutting Garments, and on the most reasonable terms.

All garments not made to fit may be returned and the money will be paid therefor.

Norway Village, April 6, 1830. 41

Carding Machines. THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WISE'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE IMPROVED GRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent. Norway Village, March 23. lyeop41

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Weld, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the Bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, and also for deficient highway tax for 1827, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Weld for the years 1828 and 1829, in the sums respectfully set against said Lots, as follows, viz.

	No. of persons when known.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	Value.	State, County & Town tax for 1828.	Highway tax for 1827.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
N. Quinte,	part of 2	11 & 12	103	80	1,28			
Unknown,	west part	12	14	14				
Unknown,	part of 10	11 & 12	228					
Unknown,	Taxes for 1828.							
N. Quinte,	part of 2	11 & 12	103	150	135	3,15		
Unknown,	west part	12	14	28	25	0,28		
Unknown,	part of 10	11 & 12	228	684	616	8,40		

The lots or parts of lots named herein are the lots that contain the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Pratt.

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Thursday the 29th day of July next, so much of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction, at one of the clock, P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Weld, as will discharge the same. SOLOMON K. FOSTER, Collector of Weld for 1828 and 1829. Weld, March 20, 1830. 3w 40

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE, CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horsehair & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

LAW OF MAINE.

An Act further to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Courts of Probate.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That any person or persons interested in a probate bond, or in a judgment that may have been rendered on such bond, shall have a right to institute a suit thereon without applying to the Judge of Probate, to whom given or in favor of whom rendered, on his successor. And instead of endorsing on the writ for whose benefit the suit is brought, as is now provided, he or they instituting such suit, shall allege in the writ, his or their own name, place of abode and addition, and that the same is sued out by him or them in the name of Judge of Probate for the county of _____ And in case such suit is not sustained, the Court before whom the same is pending, shall render judgment and issue execution for costs against such person or persons so instituting such suit; but no judgment shall be rendered against the Judge of Probate, whose name is made use of in the writ. And where the name, place of abode and addition of the plaintiff in interest is not set forth in the writ as aforesaid, the same shall abate.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Judges of Probate, in their respective counties, shall allow from and after the passage of this act, as fees to the several persons hereinafter mentioned as follows:—to Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees, one dollar for every ten miles travel to and from the Court, and one dollar for each day of attendance, and in cases where legal counsel is necessary, a reasonable sum for professional aid shall be allowed by the Judge. To executors and administrators for their services in settling estates, and to guardians and trustees for their responsibility and services a commission not exceeding five per cent, on the amount of personal assets that may come to their hands; but in both cases to be at the discretion of the Judge, he having regard to the nature, liability and difficulty attending their respective trusts. Provided, that in no case shall the whole amount of commissions on the same assets exceed the rate aforesaid, though their respective accounts may have been rendered and settled at different times. To subscribing witnesses to Wills on the Probate thereof, the same fees for travel and attendance, as are allowed to witnesses in the Supreme Judicial Court. To appraisers on estates, and to Commissioners for receiving and allowing claims against insolvent estates, and to Commissioners appointed to make division of estates, and for assigning and settling or widows dower, a reasonable compensation shall be allowed, not exceeding _____ dollars per day for the time actually employed, including travel and expenses. Which fees to witnesses, appraisers and commissioners, shall be paid by the executor, administrator or guardian, when they accrue prior to the close of their administration or guardianship, and shall be allowed them respectively in the settlements of their accounts.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the respective Judges of Probate shall have power to appoint, at their discretion, appraisers as now provided by law, to be under oath, in all cases, when any estate shall come to the knowledge or possession of any executor, administrator or guardian after he shall have returned an inventory into the Probate Office; the warrant in such case, and in all cases for the appraisal of minor's estate, to be made returnable at such time as shall be therein directed.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Judges of Probate for their respective counties, shall have power to grant license to guardians of minors, persons non compos, and spendthrifts, to sell the real estate of their wards, where necessary for the payment of debts and for their support, legal expenses and charges of sale, and may include in such license in anticipation of accruing expenses in cases of support, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And where it shall be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, or for the payment of debts, that a guardian should be authorized to sell some part of the real estate of the ward, or that an executor or administrator should be authorized to sell some part of the real estate of testator or intestate, for the payment of debts or legacies, and by a partial sale the residue thereof would be greatly injured, the said Judges of Probate respectively may authorize said guardian, executor or administrator to sell and convey at public auction or private sale, the whole of such real estate or such entire parts thereof as will not injure the residue; said Judges observing the provisions of law respecting the granting of licenses for the sale of real estate. And every guardian, executor, and administrator, licensed to sell real estate, shall give notice of such sale as required by law, whether authorized to sell at public auction or private sale. Provided the right to an appeal shall be allowed as in other cases.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That Guardians of spendthrifts and of persons

non compos mentis, may allow their wards, who have families the use of such personal property as the Judges of Probate shall decide to be necessary for them and their families. And license may be granted to any such guardian to sell the real estate where necessary for the payment of debts or the support of their wards and families notwithstanding there may be personal property reserved for the purposes aforesaid.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That Executors, administrators, and guardians, shall in all cases of license obtained to sell real estate, prior to making such sale give bond with sufficient sureties to the Judge of Probate for the county, having jurisdiction of the settlement of such estate, that they will observe all the provisions of law for the sale of real estate by executors, administrators and guardians, and that the proceeds of the sale shall be truly applied and accounted for according to law.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That Executors shall be accountable for the personal property of their testators as appraised, so far as necessary for the payment of debts and legacies in the same way and manner that administrators are made accountable, and may apply for license to sell so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, in like manner as is provided for administrators. And wherever an executor is a residuary legatee, the condition of the bond which by law is provided that he may give, to pay debts and legacies shall be so far altered as to require that an inventory shall be returned as in other cases, and where such inventory shall be legally returned and the estate from any unexpected event, proves insufficient for the payment of debts, the same may be represented insolvent, and the executor, after having truly accounted for all the property and estate, in the same way and manner that administrators are required to, in cases of insolvency, he and his sureties shall be permitted to plead in bar, to any action that may be brought on his bond, such insolvency and settlement of the estate.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever by a decree of distribution to the creditors of any estate represented insolvent, it shall appear that the assets in the hands of the Executor or administrator are sufficient for the payment of the full amount of the claims allowed by the Commissioners; and there shall afterwards appear to exist other just claims against such estate, not laid before the Commissioners, and the Executor or administrator shall be apprehensive that there may not be sufficient property belonging to the estate to pay all such claims together with the charges of administration, he may make representations thereof to the Judge of Probate, and it shall be his duty to issue another Commission of insolvency, returnable in sixty days, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as in other cases—and the Judge of Probate shall, upon another and final settlement of the administration account of such executor or administrator, which it shall be his duty to make within such time as the Judge shall direct, decree and order a distribution among such creditors in proportion to their several claims aforesaid, of the assets remaining after deducting the amount of the claims allowed by the first commission and charges of administration, the payment of which in full shall in no wise be prevented by such subsequent representation of insolvency and the proceedings thereon.—Provided, however, that no creditor of such estate, where there may have been a decree of distribution founded upon a report of Commissioners of insolvency as aforesaid, shall be entitled to have his claim allowed under such second commission unless demand be made upon the executor or administrator for payment thereof, within three years next after his acceptance of his said trust, and he shall be in no wise liable to an action therefor after that time. And such second commission of insolvency shall not be issued unless the representation by the executor or administration herein provided for, be made within one month after the expiration of the said three years.

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the Executor, or Administrator of any estate, shall pay to any creditor, heir or devisee of such estate any sum exceeding thirty dollars on account of a debt due from such estate or in pursuance of a devise, or a decree of distribution among the heirs of such estate, he shall have a right before payment to require of every such creditor, heir or devisee, a bond in the sum so to be paid with reasonable and sufficient surety, conditioned to refund so much of the sum paid as aforesaid, as upon a final settlement of the estate the same shall appear to exceed the proportion or amount to which such creditor, heir or devisee is legally and justly entitled.—Provided, that such Bond shall not be required when such payment is made under a decree of distribution to creditors.—And provided also, that the bond herein provided for, shall not be required, unless the Judge of Probate, upon an examination into the circumstances of the estate shall so order and determine.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That every guardian, shall render and settle his account with the Judge of Probate in their respective counties once in three years, and as much oftener as cited by said Judge for that purpose, and on neglect or refusal to settle his account as aforesaid it shall be deemed and held a breach of his bond and a sufficient cause for his removal from said trust, and he shall also forfeit his claim to an allowance for personal services, unless it shall appear to the Judge of Probate, that such neglect arose from sickness or other unavoidable accident.—And it shall be the duty of Judges of Probate on the settlement by any guardians of his account as aforesaid, if prior to his becoming legally discharged, to examine his guardianship bond, and if the sureties therein have become insufficient, or the same is insufficient in the penal amount, a new bond shall be required with such sureties as the Judge shall decide to be sufficient. And in case any guardian shall neglect to furnish such new bond within such time as said Judge shall order, he shall be removed and some other suitable person appointed in his place.

SECT. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That every guardian appointed to any idiot, non compos or lunatic person, or to any spendthrift shall give bond to the Judge of Probate, with sufficient sureties, resident within the State for the faithful discharge of his trust, to render a true and perfect inventory of the estate, property and credits of his ward within three months, as appraised by three suitable persons under oath, to be appointed by the Judge of Probate, and to render a just and true account of his guardianship as often and whenever by law required, and at the expiration of his trust, to pay and deliver over all monies and property, which on a final and just settlement of his accounts shall appear to be remaining in his hands.

SECT. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same hereby are repealed.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as the valitudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclining to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they are not to be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondria, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders.—In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1.50 a box.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

Resolve authorizing the Penobscot Indians to sell two townships of land and pine timber.

Resolved, That the Penobscot Indians be, and they are hereby authorized to sell under the direction of such agent as the Governor and Council shall appoint, their two lower townships of land, or any portion thereof, as may be most for their interest.

Also, That they be authorized to sell under the direction of the agent aforesaid, all their pine timber. And all monies received for the sales aforesaid, shall be vested in some fund or stocks, and the income thereof shall be secured and appropriated for the benefit of said Indians, in such manner and for such purposes, as the Governor and Council shall direct, but no part thereof shall be paid to said Indians in money, provisions or clothing.

[Approved March 5, 1830.]

An Act authorizing the Courts of Sessions in the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln to lay out a road over the New Meadows River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Courts of Sessions for the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, be and they are hereby authorized, to cause a road to be laid out over the tide waters of the New Meadows or Stevens River, between the towns of Brunswick and Bath, running from the village in Bath to the village in Brunswick: Provided, the laying out of said road, shall be determined by said courts to be of common convenience or necessity; and provided further, that not more than one half of the expense of erecting a bridge on said road over said river, shall be assessed on the inhabitants of said town of Brunswick: And provided further, That the inhabitants of the towns of Brunswick and Bath shall at their annual meeting in the months of March, April or September, or at any other meeting legally called for this purpose, within two years from the passing of this Act, by a majority of the voters present, give their assent to the provisions of this bill.

[Approved March 17, 1830.]

An additional Act to exempt certain goods and chattels from attachment, execution and distress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That one cow, and one heifer or calf until such heifer or calf shall become of the age of three years, or shall have had a calf; and also two swine, one of which shall not exceed the weight of one hundred pounds, belonging to any debtor in this State, shall be exempt from attachment, execution and distress; and when any debtor shall own a cow and a heifer more than three years old, or which has had a calf, or two swine each exceeding the weight of one hundred pounds, such debtor by himself or agent, may elect the cow or the heifer, or either of the swine to be exempt as aforesaid.

[Approved March 17, 1830.]

An Act requiring notice to be given in cases of Contested Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any person or persons, shall intend to remonstrate against, or contest the election of any person returned as a member of the House of Representatives, he or they, shall notify said Representative elect of such intention, at least twenty days before the first Wednesday in January, by delivering to him in hand, or leaving at his last and usual place of abode, in writing, a specification of the objections to the validity of his election: Provided, That the meeting at which he claims to have been elected, shall have been held at least thirty days before said first Wednesday in January.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as the valitudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclining to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they are not to be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondria, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders.—In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1.50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable specific and Anti-Bilious Pills,

both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions accompanying the Specific.

[Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. March 23. 39 4w

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where A has been received, Mixt BROAD-CLOTHS, "cheap!" BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap!" Mixt CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap!" CAMBLETS and PLAIDS, "Dog cheap!" BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap!"!!!! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap!"!!!! SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap!"!!!! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em"!!!! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!!!!!!!! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever!" SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough"!!!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"!!!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"!!!! "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED,

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly." WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

FOR March just received and ready for delivery at the Oxford Bookstore. This is a very valuable periodical work, issued once in two months, at the very low price of three dollars per year. Subscriptions are received for this work, and also the American Quarterly, and North American Reviews—Christian Examiner—American Medical Journal, &c. ASA BARTON, Agent.

For sale as above a few copies of the Atlantic Souvenir, the most elegantly executed work in this country. Also, the American Almanack, or repository of useful knowledge for 1830. 3w39

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM; For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy. NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance. REUBEN BLANCHARD. Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past. ASHLEY MARTIN. Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—

"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the whooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected." Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that "the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians."

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. only 47

ASHES! WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goods, the other half Cash.

N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June.

INCREASE ROBINSON. Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 if

TERMS—The Observer is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.